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CHANGES IN CHINA.

Suggestions of the United States to Be Accepted.

THE RINGLEADERS TO BE PUNISHED

The Reigning Dynasty Voluntarily Offers to Take Up the Case Against Those Who Instigated the Boxer Troubles.

Washington, D. C. Special.—Important news came from China at the end of the day, which in itself tends to advance materially the efforts for a final settlement. China has accepted the suggestions of the United States contained in the answer to the German proposition and has begun voluntarily the punishment of the reactionary Chinese leaders who were responsible for the Pekin outrages. The Department of State was informed by Consul General Goodnow, at Shanghai, that Sheng, Chinese director of railways and telegraphs, has handed him a decree of the Emperor and Empress, dated at Taignan, September 25th, blaming their ministers for encouraging the Boxers. The edict orders the degradation of four princes and deprives Prince Tuan of his salary and official servants. He is to be brought for trial before the Imperial Clan Court. It will be recalled that in our answer, the State Department was careful to state that while it did not believe in demanding the surrender of the Chinese ringleaders as a condition precedent to negotiations, it was resolved firmly, as Secretary Hay said in his note of July 3rd, that in the end the guilty parties should be held in the uttermost accountability. The Chinese government has taken this intimation to heart, and perhaps hastened in its action by the recent manifestations of dissatisfaction by the United States government at the reported promotion of Prince Tuan, already has begun the punishment of him and the other Chinese leaders who are held guilty.

The decree recited by Shen is felt to be of the utmost importance as indicating a complete change of heart on the part of the reigning dynasty. It means that the reactionary influences which have been dominant in Pekin through the uprising and have been continued of late, have suffered a complete overthrow and that their most conspicuous figures are on trial. It is believed here that if this action is genuine, it will be hard for any of the powers to find a reasonable pretext for longer refusing to heed the appeals of the Chinese government for the opening of negotiations looking to a settlement.

The importance of the action is shown by the determination to try Prince Tuan before the Imperial Clan Court. This is the supreme judicial tribunal of China, and is the only one having jurisdiction over the members of the imperial family. It is presided over by Prince Li, with the well known Prince Ching as vice president. Prince Li is the first of the eight princely families of China and is regarded as friendly to the progressive element. The attitude of Prince Ching has been notable throughout the trouble as friendly to foreign interests. There are five other members of the court, all of them high personages. They occupy a building at Pekin and are in regular session for the trial of cases affecting members of the nobility and the highest personages. Chinese officials here say that the reference of the case to this high court is of itself the fullest assurance of the gravity with which the throne regards the matter. It is noted also that even before the trial, Prince Tuan is stripped of his salary and official servants. Being a man of large and inhependent means, the loss of salary would not amount to much if it were not that this and the loss of the servants is a special means of humiliation. The names of the four princes who have been degraded are not known here, either by the State Department or by the Chinese legation.

Howard Sentenced to Die.

Frankfort, Ky., Special.—The motion for a new trial in the case of James Howard was overruled by Judge Cantrill to-day, and Howard was sentenced to hang December 7. It was agreed that the attorneys should be allowed to file their bill of exceptions in the appeal to the Court of Appeals any time between now and the third week in October.

Foreigners Massacred at Kenchau.

Washington, D. C., Special.—The Department of State has received a dispatch from the consul at Shanghai, dated August 17, 1900, in which it is stated that confirmation has been received of the massacre of the following foreigners at Kuchau, Che Kiang province, on July 21st: Mr. and Mrs. Ward and child; Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Thompson and two children; Miss Thergood, Miss Shermann, Miss Manchester and Miss Desmond, Miss Manchester's home was in New York, and Miss Desmond in Massachusetts. The consul general was unable to learn further particulars.

2 Kentucky Horses for Von Waldersee

Lexington, Ky., Special.—S. T. Harbison sold to A. F. Helmes, of Hoboken, N. J., two fine horses for the personal use of Count Von Waldersee, commander-in-chief of the German forces in China. They are Chesayrka, by Chester Dare and Eureka, and Crenulus, out of the dam of the celebrated Go Time. They will be shipped next Monday to San Francisco and thence to Hong Kong.

New York Campaign.

New York, Special.—Chairman McGuire, of the State Democratic committee, said that Mr. Bryan will speak one hour at the convention hall in Saratoga, on October 18th. David B. Hill will preside. Mr. Hill will also preside at the meeting in Albany, October 17th, at which Bryan will speak. General Patrick A. Collins, of Boston, and John F. Finerty, of Chicago, are to speak through the State from October 12th to October 20th. So far 160 meetings have been arranged for.

STEVENSON'S LETTER

Accepting the Pupulist Nomination For Vice-President.

Lincoln, Neb., Special.—In a letter dated Bloomington Ill., which has been received at the Populist party national headquarters here, the Hon. Adlai E. Stevenson accepts the nomination for the Vice-Presidency offered him by that party. The letter is, in part, as follows:

"To the Hon. J. B. Weaver, the Hon. J. A. Edgerton and the Hon. J. H. Edmiston, Committee of Notification:

"Gentlemen—By your communication of September 5 I am officially advised of my selection as the candidate of the People's party for the office of Vice-President of the United States to fill the vacancy upon your ticket occasioned by the resignation of the Hon. Charles A. Towne. I cannot too earnestly express my appreciation of this manifestation of the confidence reposed in me by your committee and the great constituency you represent. Nor can I withhold the expression of my admiration for the generous action of Mr. Towne in his endeavor to secure the harmonious co-operation of all the supporters of Mr. Bryan in the pending Presidential contest.

"Upon the important questions of finance, of domestic administration and of reform in our methods of taxation the platform of the People's party gives no uncertain sound. It is no less emphatic in its demand for a return to the policy of honest and economical expenditures of the public money. The further demand for wise and efficient legislation looking to the suppression of trusts cannot fail to challenge the attention of all thoughtful men. In common, however, with the Silver Republican and the Democratic parties, you recognize the important fact that all these are but questions of the hour. In the presence of the overshadowing issue of imperialism others are but as the dust in the balance. It is not strange then that there should now be concert of action between those who sincerely believe that a crisis has been reached in which mere party considerations are of secondary importance.

"Involved in the settlement of this great question are consequences of deep import to the American people. The supreme gravity of the issue cannot be measured by words. As was truly said by an eminent Republican Senator, 'The question is greater than parties, greater than administrations, greater than the prosperity and happiness of a single generation.'

"Moore than this, following close in the wake of imperialism, as the night the day, comes the immense standing army. The dread arm of militarism is to be made bare in the new world as it is in the old. The strong arm of power is to be substituted for the peaceful agencies which for more than a century have brought contentment and happiness to all our people. Existing conditions in Continental Europe—entailing taxation and misery to the verge of human endurance—illustrate by a sad object-lesson the inevitable result of large standing armies in time of peace.

"Conditions now existing in the Philippine Islands, for which we are in a measure responsible, impose new duties upon us. These people are entitled to our protection against the cupidity and aggressive spirit of other nations. And this not to the end of subjugation upon our part, but to that of the full enjoyment by them of liberty and the ultimate establishment of stable government fashioned by their own hands.

"Imperialism—The Republic or the Empire—is indeed the overshadowing issue with which we are confronted in the pending struggle for political supremacy. Its determination is to be by the American people through the peaceful instrumentality of the ballot. Meanwhile, its discussion will continue at the fireside and on the hustings with an earnestness rarely equaled in our history. It was Burke who said: 'I love clamor when there is an abuse. The alarm bell disturbs the inhabitants, but it saves them from being burned in their beds.'

"Again, thanking the committee, and those they represent, I accept the nomination so generously tendered me. Should your action be ratified by the people at the polls it will be my earnest endeavor to discharge with fidelity the duties of the great office.

"ADLAI E. STEVENSON."

London's New Lord Mayor.

Lonon, By Cable.—Alderman Frank Green was formally elected lord mayor of London for the ensuing year Saturday. Mr. Green is a native of Maidstone, Kent, and is a paper merchant. His wife, a daughter of Joseph Hayden, the author of "Dictionary of Dates," died last winter, so the duties of lady mayoress will be undertaken by Mr. Green's daughter.

The Anti-Lynch Law.

Charleston, Special.—The anti-lynching law of this State, making the county responsible for damages to the family of the victim, has received another black eye. On Jan. 4th, 1897, Isaac Brown, a negro, was found hanging to the railroad crossing at Stilton, Orangeburg county, his neck broken and his body riddled with bullets. Brown's father brought suit against the county for damages last year, but the jury promptly brought in a verdict for the county. The verdict was set aside by Judge Gage, and another trial of the case has been had last week, and another verdict rendered for the county of Orangeburg.

The Flag Torn Down.

San Antonio, Tex., Special.—United States Consul W. W. Mills, at Chihuahua, Mexico, has sent a note to the Federal authorities and also to the State Department of Washington, detailing an insult to the American flag over his consulate, on September 16th, the anniversary of Mexican independence, by a mob of Mexicans. He had hoisted the United States and Mexican flags in honor of the day and the mob tore down the United States colors.

A Warning to Holland.

London, By Cable.—Great Britain has sent a note to the Dutch government, according to a dispatch from Amsterdam to The Daily Mail, which contains a warning that if Mr. Kruger is allowed to carry bullion for state archives on board the Dutch warship which is to bring him to Europe it will be regarded as a breach of neutrality on the part of the Netherlands.

Hon. William J. Bryan will start on a long campaigning trip next Wednesday.

ATTACK ROOSEVELT.

He Was Struck in the Breast With a Stick

ASSAILANTS ARMED WITH STONES

At a Mining Settlement Near Cripple Creek He Is Crowded by a Gang of Toughs.

Cripple Creek, Col., Special.—Governor Roosevelt had a most exciting experience at Victor, a few miles from Cripple Creek, among the mines where a demonstrative crowd had assembled. The Governor had a narrow escape from serious personal violence. The incident was the only one of the kind that has occurred during the progress of the trip, and it is said that the trouble was occasioned by a small body of roughs who had been organized for the purpose of breaking up the meeting. The men engaged were few in number, but very violent in their attack. Governor Roosevelt spoke at Armory Hall, which was filled. He had hardly begun speaking when he was interrupted by noisy demonstration. He said: "In my State the men who were put on the committee on platform to draw up an anti-trust platform at the Kansas City convention had at that time their pockets filled with ice trust stock. The Democratic leader in New York, Richard Croker, upon whom you base your only hope—and it is a mighty slim hope, too—was another great stockholder and if, in fact, you were to read the list of stockholders in that trust it would sound like reading the roll of members of Tammany Hall."

A voice cried: "What about the rotten beef?"

The Governor replied: "I ate it, and you will never get near enough to get hit with a bullet or within five miles of it."

Governor Roosevelt succeeded in finishing his remarks, though there was an evident intention among those present that he should not do so. When the Governor left the hall with his party to go toward the train he was surrounded by a company of Rough Riders, commanded by Sherman Bell, one of his own soldiers in the Spanish war. He was also accompanied by General Curtis Guild, Jr., of Boston; John Proctor Clarke, of New York; General Irving Hale, of Colorado; United States Senator Wolcott; Frank C. Goudy, candidate for Governor of Colorado; A. M. Stevens, Lieutenant Tice and others.

Governor Roosevelt and his party were on foot. A crowd of men and boys began throwing stones and shouting for Bryan. The Rough Riders, mounted and unmounted, closed in around the Governor to protect him from assault by the mob. One man made a personal attack upon the Governor and succeeded in striking him a blow in the breast with a stick. The assailant was immediately knocked down by Daniel M. Sullivan, postmaster at Cripple Creek.

A rush was then made by the mob to drag the mounted men from their horses. The men on foot closed around the Governor, making a wedge, which pushed the crowd, and they finally succeeded in gaining the train, which was surrounded by the mob. By this time there were probably 1,000 or 1,500 excited people in the vicinity, and fisticuffs were exchanged on all sides. Many of the mob were armed with sticks and clubs and some with rotten potatoes, stale eggs and lemons. The entire party regained the train, however, without serious injury and it pulled out of the place with the Rough Riders on the rear platform.

Governor Roosevelt, while regretting the occurrence, was not disturbed by the incident, and was ready to proceed with his speeches in Cripple Creek.

Col. Bryan's Statement.

Nebraska City, Neb., Special.—Being shown a telegram to the effect that Theodore Roosevelt was assaulted at Victor, Col., by a band of hired ruffians Mr. Bryan wrote the following statement:

"From what I know of the people of Colorado, I am not willing to believe without further evidence that they denied to Mr. Roosevelt, or to any one else, a fair hearing. If it proves true that he was mobbed or in any way interfered with, I am sure that it was not the work of any political organization. There can be no justification for a resort to violence in this country and those who resort to it injure the cause which they represent."

Howard Convicted.

Frankfort, Ky., Special.—James B. Howard, who has been on trial for the past ten days, charged with being principal in the assassination of Wm. Goebel, was found guilty, the jury fixing his punishment at death.

Another New Cotton Mill.

Alexander City, Ala., Special.—At a meeting of the leading citizens of this place, assisted by Mr. J. M. Lewis, of Baltimore; D. L. Lewis, of Sycamore, Ala., and Colonel W. H. Pinckard, of Birmingham, a company to erect a 1,000,000-spindle cotton mill was organized. The company is capitalized at $200,000.

Tolstoi Excommunicated.

Lausanne, Switzerland, By Cable.—A secret circular, addressed by Joannicus, the metropolitan of Kieff, to all the Russian archbishops virtually excommunicating Tolstoi, the Russian novelist and social reformer, is published here. It declares that Tolstoi is an avowed enemy of the Church, and that, therefore, unless he recants, the Holy SSynod will prohibit the celebrationtion of all divine services and expiatory masses in the event of his death.

Hobson Coming South.

Washington, D. C., Special.—Lieutenant Richmond P. Hobson, of Merrimac fame, who has just returned from his work in the Orient, passed through Washington, on his way to Alabama, to visit his relatives. Before starting South he reported at the New York navy yard, where he has been ordered as assistant to Constructor Bowles, in charge of that yard. He obtained leave of absence for the purpose of visiting his family.

THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

The South.

The enrollment at West Point Military Academy this term is the largest in its history—428 cadets—with still 58 vacancies.

If present arrangements be carried out the battleship Alabama will go into commission October 7.

Rev. C. Randolph Page, chaplain of the First Regiment, Maryland National Guard, has written a letter to Adjutant-General Corbin strongly favoring the army canteen.

Over $8,000 for the Galveston sufferers has been subscribed in the City of Mexico.

The North.

United States Senator Albert J. Beveridge, of Indiana, made a speech in Chicago advocating a colonial policy for the United States.

Colonel Roosevelt arrived at Denver, Col., on his speaking tour.

Gen. J. M. Palmer died at his home in Springfield, Ill.

The Sheriff of Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, is afraid the strikers might give trouble, and requested the Governor to send troops.

One hundred engravers in the Dueber watch factory at Canton, O., struck.

The will of the late Robert Dunlap, that manufacturer at New York, leaves his estate of $405,000 to his wife and children.

By flying stones from a blast the old W. H. Vanderbilt mansion, on Fifth avenue, New York, was damaged and many valuable pictures were ruined.

The order requiring them to disrobe and to pass nude before watchmen on leaving the mines having been modified, the striking miners at Victor, Col., resumed work.

No more disturbances have occurred in the anthracite coal mining region of Pennsylvania. The militia is on the ground and an effort will be made to reopen some of the mines.

Senator Hanna, in an interview, said that "the so-called trust issue is nothing more than a bugaboo of Bryan."

In Mansfield, Ohio, a mob stripped two Dowieite elders and painted them black.

It is announced in New York that the Hamburg-American Line has given an order for a new vessel to be much larger than the Deutschland.

The transport Logan sailed from Seattle, Wash., for Nome, carrying supplies and to bring back destitute miners.

Foreign.

Count Albert de Quadt, a prominent member of the German diplomatic service, has arrived in Washington to take a leading position on the staff of the German Embassey there.

Max Muller, second secretary of the British Embassey sailed from New York on the Deutschland for London, where he is called by the alarming illness of his father, Professor Max Muller, of Oxford.

Count Waldersee cables from China that the situation is becoming graver.

Immense quantities of supplies have been destroyed by the Boers at Komatipoort to prevent them from falling into the hands of the British.

During the recent floods in India, about 46 inches of rainfall was registered.

Prince Henry, of Russia, the Kaiser's brother, has been made commander-in-chief of the Firsa German Squadron, succeeding Vice-Admiral Hoffman.

The Prince and Princess of Wales will visit Belfast in January to lay the corner-stone of the Royal Victoria Hospital.

The abolition of Japanese contract labor in Hawaii has resulted in a scarcity of labor and the sugar planters are looking for 15,000 men of any nationality.

Twenty-four well-defined plague cases exist in Glasgow.

A German expedition will make experiments in cotton growing in West Africa.

The British have occupied Komati Poort, on the Transvaal border, without opposition.

George J. Goschen, First Lord of the British Admiralty and member of Parliament, will not seek re-election.

The Duke of York will visit Australia and open the first Parliament of the federated colonies

Miscellaneous.

It is now considered unlikely that the United States troops will soon withdraw from China.

Secretary of War Root telegraphs that he is steadily regaining his health.

Several representatives of European and Oriental governments are at work in the Census Office studying the methods pursued by the United States.

The United States Government has demanded of the Government of Morocco an indemnity of $5,000 for the benefit of the heirs of Marcus Azagui, who was murdered at Fez.

Major J. B. Mott, the United States Army officer who witnessed the recent French maneuvres, says that France has the best cannon in the world.

According to information conveyed in a consular report to the State Department Great Britain and Europe are about to enter a period of industrial depression.

According to report Congress will be asked to give the Navy Department authority to contract for at least 12 small gunboats for Philippine service

It is said that General Wood having declared the wreck of the Maine an obstruction to navigation it will be removed and perhaps the mystery of its destruction will be satisfactorily solved.

President Mitchell, of the Anthracite Coal Miners' Union, says 112,000 men have struck in Northern Pennsylvania.

Serious Accusation.

Manassas, Va., Special.—Prof. J. C. Beahm, principal of the Prince William Normal school at Brentsville, in this county, has been arrested by Deputy Sheriff Rorabaugh and placed in jail at this place upon a warrant charging him with having committed a felonous assault upon a young girl 15 years of age, who was a pupil of his school. He was taken before Justice Rice for a preliminary hearing but waived an examination and was committed to jail to await the action of the grand jury.

STRIKE MAY SPREAD

Soft Coal Miners Threaten to Join The Movement.

SOME TALK OF COMPROMISE.

It is Said That the Miners Will be Offered an Advance of 10 Per Cent. in Their Wages.

Hazleton, Pa., Special.—President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers sent a telegram to the central Pennsylvania bituminous coal fields which possibly may have the effect of bringing the soft coal workers into the contest which the anthracite workers are now waging against the mine owners. The telegram was sent to Richard Gilbert, secretary of District No. 2, Clearfield, Pa. It was as follows: "Issue circular letter instructing all mine workers in central Pennsylvania that they are not to load coal for shipment into markets formerly supplied by anthracite operators. We are informed that the Philadelphia and Reading, Delaware and Hudson and the Jersey Central railroads are now attempting to defeat anthracite strike by sending their cars into central Pennsylvania to load them with bituminous coal. Please comply with this request at once."

President Mitchell said that he had been watching the bituminous coal field closely for just such a move as he alleges has been made by the railroads mentioned in his telegram and he does not fear that they will make much of a success in getting the soft coal into the anthracite market.

The miners in the central Pennsylvania region, he continues, are in thorough sympathy with their fellow workmen in the eastern part of the State and President Mitchell feels sure that as soon as they find that the coal they may be loading or asked to load is to take the place of hard coal they will refuse to handle it.

Labor leaders do not anticipate any suspension of work in the soft coal field unless the operators insist upon sending their coal to the anthracite market. They also say that the Philadelphia and Reading, Delaware and Hudson, and Jersey Central railroads being unable to fill their contracts for hard coal are prevailing upon their customers to accept the soft coal wherever it can be used as a substitute.

Philadelphia, Special.—The towering feature of the coal strike situation and one which attracted the attention of all interests involved was the widely circulated report that negotiations are pending and rapidly nearing completion for the settlement of the strike. While the identity of the person or persons who are said to be at work endeavoring to bring about the immediate peaceful adjustment of the difference between the employers and employes has not been disclosed, it was openly admitted in authoritative sources that such endeavor was in progress.

President Truesdale of the Lackawanna company is quoted as making such an admission, but in what manner or by whom negotiations were being conducted he declined to state.

President Mitchell, the head of the striking miners organization, expressed the belief that the operators had decided to offer the miners an increase of wages, but he, too, declined to admit whether he possessed any further information on the subject.

51 Men Captured.

Washington, D. C., Special.—General MacArthur cabled the War Department from Manila that on September 11, Captain Devereaux Shields, with 51 men of Company F, Twenty-ninth Volunteer Infantry, left Santa Cruse for Torrijos. Nothing has been heard from him since and it is supposed that the entire party, including Captain Shields, has been captured with many killed and wounded.

Alleged Orders to Fight.

Paris, By Cable.—The French consul at Shanghai cables under date of Tuesday, September 25, that Tung Fun Sian has just been appointed general of the western and northern armies. The consul adds that according to Chinese information the viceroys and governors have received an imperial secret decree instructing them to fight the foreigners and destroy them.

Chinamen Excluded.

Savannah, Ga., Special.—The steamship Ettrickdale arrived in port Tuesday with 29 Chinamen in the crew. Health Officer Brunner demanded that they be made to sleep ashore, in accordance with the city ordinance requiring crews of vessels in port to sleep on land during the months of September and October. Capt. Stewart declined to give the Chinamen into the care of the city, stating that he could not land them under the exclusion act. The treasury department advised the collector of the port that the Chinamen must not be allowed to leave the vessel, and guards have been stationed aboard it to see that they do not get on shore.

The Texas Flood.

Fort Worth, Tex., Special.—The Trinity river continued to rise all day and is fully 35 feet at this point. The overflow reaches out more than a mile, resembling a big lake and is from three to six feet deep. Much of the Cotton Belt Railroad track has been carried away. The Cotton Belt depot is surrounded with water three or four feet deep, and all business is suspended temporarily as trains cannot get into the yards or even within a mile of them

Answer to Germany.

Berlin, By Cable.—From two high diplomatic sources it is learned that all the answers which have been received to Germany's proposition have one feature in common. While accepting in principle the demand for a proper punishment of the ringleaders they refuse to postpone all peace negotiations until after the settlement of this one point. The replies of Japan and France are in agreement as to this. Therefore it cannot be truthfully said that Count von Buelow's latest move has proved an unqualified success.

TO COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS.

State Superintendent Sends Out Letter to County Superintendents.

Superintendent Mebane last week sent out the following letter to the county superintendents of the State. The letter is an answer to many queries that have come to his office recently:

"To the County Superintendents:

"I think it best for the committee always to provide a Public School Law and Building. The spirit of all our laws seems to be against combining Church and State in any way.

"When public school is combined with a Denominational School the best interest of the public school can rarely if ever be served. The public school will not have the support of all the people when united with the church school. The public schools are for all the people, supported by all the people, and must serve all the people by giving instruction without any regard to denominations or churches.

"The law provides for combining public schools with private, but I do not think this, in any sense, means denominational or church schools. Therefore, my instruction to you as county superintendent, is that you do not combine public schools with denominational schools.

"I am aware that these church schools have well prepared teachers, but, notwithstanding this, the primary object for which they are employed is to benefit the church, and in every community we find some parents who will not send their children because the school is under church influence other than their own.

"We must not have any hindrance or objections to our public schools that may be easily avoided. We must have the united support of the people in the public school work if the work is ever to be and to accomplish what it should."

Senator Franks Indicted.

The grand jury for the present term of Wake Superior court has found a true bill against State Senator J. A. Franks, of Swain county, charging him with perjury. The case is set for trial at the next criminal term of Wake Superior court. In January, 1899, during the session of the legislature, a young lawyer from one of the western counties, was arrested in Raleigh and bound over to court on a charge of stealing law books from the office of the clerk of court of Wake county. His bond was fixed at $[illegible] and Franks gave it for him, swearing that he was worth that amount over and above the homestead, his liabilities and exemptions. Justice ran away was to be tried and his bond was declared forfeited. Judgment for the amount of the bond was taken against Franks and execution was issued. The return was made that Franks had no property and the claim could not be collected. As he has never since made any attempt to pay the forfeiture he was presented at the July term and the grand jury found a true bill.

Sale of School Lands.

Last week the State Board of Education held a meeting and authorized the selling of a thousand acres of school lands. The land in question lies in Jones and Onslow counties, and constitutes part of what is known as the White Oak Swamp. The price to be paid for the land is $26,500, of which amount $1,500 is to be paid cash and $2,500 on July 1st, 1901. The title to the land is in dispute, and is the subject of a case now pending in Jones county. It is claimed by Chas. Vedder, under a grant made to Daniel Allison, and the State claims it through a tax title. The agreement made yesterday was in the nature of a compromise and practically amounts to Vedder giving the State $26,000 for its interest in the land.

State News.

Fish are said to be plentiful just now in the waters on the North Carolina coast. Off Morehead 30,000 pounds of mullets were caught.

A chair factory will be built at once in Milton, Caswell county. A meeting of the stockholders in it was held last Thursday, sufficient capital for the conduct of the business having been subscribed.

The Piedmont cotton seed oil mill is nearing completion. The walls are about finished, and the roof is being put on this week. The cotton gin connected with this plant is already in operation and is being well patronized.—Shelby Aurora.

The enrollment at Elon College now is the largest in the history of the college at this time on any previous year.

There was frost in some of the mountain counties Tuesday and Wednesday mornings, and fires were not uncomfortable.

Kinston has sold its $25,000 issue of 5 per cent. electric light bonds for $25,925. The buyers are Fuller and Co., of Chicago.

Jacob Koonce, of Jones county, has just sold two bales of cotton that he has been holding 17 years. He received 10 1-4 cents for it.

The A. and M. College for the colored race at Greensboro opened October 1st. Examination of new students began Thursday.

Secretary Geo. Green, of the Newbern Fair, says he has already received more applications for space at the fair to be held in November, than have been received at any previous fair. The fair premium list will be issued about October 1st.

The Argus announces that Goldsboro is soon to have a canning factory. The stockholders in it are G. A. Norwood, Jr., Geo. C. Royall, Henry Weil, E. B. Borden, F. K. Borden, J. B. Edgerton, M. J. Best and E. H. Griffin. The company has purchased the LaGrange plant and will move it to Goldsboro and put up fruits and vegetables on a large scale.

Germany's coal imports during August showed an increase of 199,243 tons over 1899, the exports showing an increase of 77,812 tons.

CARR A FAVORITE.

His Claims on the Senatorship are Urged.

HIS GREAT PARTY SERVICES.

Has Been a Friend of Education--Always a Public Benefactor, and Never Rewarded.

Corn Cracker in Charlotte Observer.

Cherry Mountain, Special.—As discussing the merits of the senatorial candidates seems to be the order of the day, it is pleasant to here observe that, so far, no invidious comparisons have been made and all admit that no aspirant for the position is unworthy.

Of any man who has offered, the State of North Carolina would be proud, and either would adorn the place. In times of war some of these men have distinguished themselves and peace hath her victories no less renowned than the triumphs of carnage. All honor to the battle-scarred veteran, and to the unfaltering party leader who led in the battle for white supremacy, but we would respectfully ask "what has North Carolina ever done to requite the services of Gen. Julian S. Carr?". Did others fight when the liberties of their country were in peril? We commend to you the untarnished record of Julian S. Carr. Did others sound the clarion blast for the redemption of North Carolina in the days of 1898 and 1900? Yea, verily, and Carr was not the man in that trying period of whom it might be said:

"He dallies is a dastard.
He who doubts is damned."

Have others contributed money to the campaign fund? The donations of Julian S. Carr have been princely, and when W. J. Bryan waged "the first battle," at whose expense and in whose private car did he make his triumphant tour through the State so grand in past achievement and so rich in future promise? Gen. Carr's, of course.

Throughout this campaign the cause of education has been the shibboleth cry. Fusionists hurled the charge at the Democracy of North Carolina that the schools of North Carolina were retrograding and the shameful badge of illiteracy was growing broader in its proportions. The Democracy said we are going to increase the length and efficiency of the public schools, and this was the slogan cry that led their cohorts to victory. Who stands preeminent as a patron of higher as well as popular education? By their records shall ye know them, and we again commend you to the patriot, soldier, statesman and Christian gentleman, General Julian S. Carr.

The people of North Carolina are eminently a religious citizenship. Whether or not we fear God and keep his commandments, there is an abiding and deep-seated reverence for sacred things. Who, among the philanthropists, is the noblest Roman of them all in the support and maintenance of his own and other churches in our borders? Julian S. Carr, it goes without saying. Every other aspirant for the Senate has held some office of honor and trust. The election to Congress is not a small compliment to be paid a citizen of this State or any other, and the deputy collector of revenue is a place of honor and emolument.

As said at the outset, all these gentlemen are deserving and should be rewarded, but this is the time for every ex-Confederate soldier, every son of such soldier of voting age, every friend of education, religion and every man who believes in rewarding patriotism, integrity, loyalty to the banner of God and the cause of education to vote for J. S. Carr.

The only charge I have heard against General Carr is that he "hain't much of a speaker." He is a good enough speaker to tell what he knows, and he is as much alive to the interest of this State and nation as any man in North Carolina.

We have too much speaking and too little work in the Senate and everywhere else. We need a man who knows what to do and does it, and I have, in convention parlance "named my man."

The Benefactions of J. S. Carr.

To the Editor of the Charlotte Observer:

A slanderous but repenting liar once asked a minister how much evil he supposed his wicked tongue had done. The man of God said: "Take this bushel of thistle seed and sow them in yonder field, and harrow them in; then come to me and I will talk to you." The miserable man obeyed the order and returned. The minister said: Now just one thing more. Go and pick up all those seed and bring them to me." "Oh, that can never, never be done," said the liar. And just so utterly impossible is it to measure the good that at least one of the aspirants to the United States Senate has done for his people.

He has been sowing, not thistle seed, but gold and silver; not first one crop or during one campaign; but for years and years. Nor has he sown on the wild cliffs of strife and confusion or by the side of the boisterous streams of politics, where his crop would either fail to find root or be destroyed by the sweeping floods. But beside all peaceful streams, in love to all people, has he sown. Especially lavish has his hand poured into the treasuries of industry, agriculture, private and public schools, colleges, universities, churches and into the cottages of the poor. Truly do we read in the Scriptures: "Blessed is the man that lendeth to the poor." Just think of all this vast amount of money invested; not in monuments, that crumble with age; nor brass, that time will corrode; but in the souls, the minds of men and women, and will continue to bless and expand so long as time lasts. The thought is overwhelming.

Long, long have our people of all parties not only been filled with admiration for this, the most generous benefactor of our age; but they have had an ardent desire to honor him, who has not only surpassed all in giving at home, but has gone abroad and dropped $5,000 into the missionary society at one time, and during the Spanish war went to Tampa and handed to the colonel of the North Carolina boys $25,000.

Is it any wonder that we see a long list of grand, industrious, wise business men and others working for such a man to be United States Senator? Not at all. But to that list should be added the entire chain of Confederates and the late soldiers, farmers, mechanics, a very large per cent. of the educators and clergymen with their good wives and children.

What an army, and how thoroughly enthused to do honor to the man whom God has made, not only much the greatest blessing to his people in giving, but has made him as rich in honor and wealthy in integrity and brain as any of the talented men who aspire to this office, either of whom would do great credit to North Carolina, and all of whom, and others, as worthy, we hope to honor later.

Oh, for King Arthur's round table, that all the aspirants could be treated alike! But only one can be selected now, and all things seriously considered this marvelous doner is clearly the central jewel in the golden diadem, and should be used first. No State in the Union will send a man of more attractive personal appearance and more congenial companion for W. J. Bryan, and if the people continue Mr. McKinley in office, no doubt he has long since fallen in love with the people's man for United States Senator, General J. S. Carr.

C. "FRANK" SILER,
Capt. Co. M, Twenty-second N. C. Reg.
Erect, Sept. 18th.

LABOR WORLD.

Organized British coal miners urge the Pennsylvania strikers to stand firm for their demands.

[illegible] on strike at Cheyenne, Ohio, for recognition of their union.

The labor troubles in Chicago are practically over, and over $8,000,000 new building operations are in progress.

The strike of steel workers in the West has been settled, and about sixty thousand men have returned to work.

James McDonald, an American engineer, has arranged to take 5000 Jamaican laborers to build a railroad in Ecuador.

The Deering Harvester Company, of Chicago, has reduced wages from ten to twenty per cent. About 3000 men are affected.

Dried fruit packers and canners on the Pacific Coast are having much trouble over the lack of help necessary to handle the crop.

Two hundred employes of the Merrimac packing room, at Lowell, Mass., have struck in sympathy with the print workers, who want pay for overtime.

The International Association of Wood Carvers has almost unanimously rejected the proposition of the American Society of Wood Carvers to amalgamate.

At a meeting of several hundred retail butchers at Buffalo, N. Y., resolutions were adopted supporting the Buffalo packers and condemning the recent strike.

The Chase Woolen Mills, at Elmville, Conn., have been closed indefinitely. A scarcity of orders is given as the cause of the suspension. About 100 hands were employed.

There are thirty-three jute mills in India, employing 95,540 persons. The mills contain 13,371 looms and over 287,000 spindles. Nearly all of the mills are in the neighborhood of Calcutta.

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